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O.K. SAUCE,
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SAUCE,
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Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1847

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
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Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Phone 77.

No. 18,004. 號四零百六千八萬一第

日二十月一十年巳丁

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1918.

五拜禮

號四月正年七國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

OTARD'S

BRANDY.

Shipped by

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2 deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m. " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "
8.30 " " 8.50 " " 10 " "

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compendious Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOVLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Local Express p.m.	No. 7 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Slow p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Via the Zoo)	dep.	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00
Shum Ching	arr.	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35
Shum Ching	dep.	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40
Shum Ching	arr.	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45
Shum Ching	dep.	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50
Shum Ching	arr.	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55
Shum Ching	dep.	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00
Shum Ching	arr.	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05
Shum Ching	dep.	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10
Shum Ching	arr.	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15
Shum Ching	dep.	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20
Shum Ching	arr.	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25
Shum Ching	dep.	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30
Shum Ching	arr.	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35
Shum Ching	dep.	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40
Shum Ching	arr.	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45
Shum Ching	dep.	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50
Shum Ching	arr.	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55
Shum Ching	dep.	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00
Shum Ching	arr.	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05
Shum Ching	dep.	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10
Shum Ching	arr.	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15
Shum Ching	dep.	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20
Shum Ching	arr.	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25
Shum Ching	dep.	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30
Shum Ching	arr.	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35
Shum Ching	dep.	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40
Shum Ching	arr.	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45
Shum Ching	dep.	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50
Shum Ching	arr.	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55
Shum Ching	dep.	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00
Shum Ching	arr.	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05
Shum Ching	dep.	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10
Shum Ching	arr.	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15
Shum Ching	dep.	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20
Shum Ching	arr.	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25
Shum Ching	dep.	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30
Shum Ching	arr.	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35
Shum Ching	dep.	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40
Shum Ching	arr.	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45
Shum Ching	dep.	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50
Shum Ching	arr.	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55
Shum Ching	dep.	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00
Shum Ching	arr.	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05
Shum Ching	dep.	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10
Shum Ching	arr.	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15
Shum Ching	dep.	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20
Shum Ching	arr.	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25
Shum Ching	dep.	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30
Shum Ching	arr.	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35
Shum Ching	dep.	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40
Shum Ching	arr.	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45
Shum Ching	dep.	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50
Shum Ching	arr.	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55
Shum Ching	dep.	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00
Shum Ching	arr.	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05
Shum Ching	dep.	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10
Shum Ching	arr.	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15
Shum Ching	dep.	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20
Shum Ching	arr.	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25
Shum Ching	dep.	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30
Shum Ching	arr.	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35
Shum Ching	dep.	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40
Shum Ching	arr.	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45
Shum Ching	dep.	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50
Shum Ching	arr.	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55
Shum Ching	dep.	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00
Shum Ching	arr.	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05
Shum Ching	dep.	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10
Shum Ching	arr.	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15
Shum Ching	dep.	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20
Shum Ching	arr.	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25
Shum Ching	dep.	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30
Shum Ching	arr.	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35
Shum Ching	dep.	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40
Shum Ching	arr.	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45
Shum Ching	dep.	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50
Shum Ching	arr.	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55
Shum Ching	dep.	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00
Shum Ching	arr.	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05
Shum Ching	dep.	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10
Shum Ching	arr.	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15
Shum Ching	dep.	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20
Shum Ching	arr.	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25
Shum Ching	dep.	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30
Shum Ching	arr.	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35
Shum Ching	dep.	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40
Shum Ching	arr.	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45
Shum Ching	dep.	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50
Shum Ching	arr.	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55
Shum Ching	dep.	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00
Shum Ching	arr.	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05
Shum Ching	dep.	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10
Shum Ching	arr.	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15
Shum Ching	dep.	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20
Shum Ching	arr.	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25
Shum Ching	dep.	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30
Shum Ching	arr.	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35
Shum Ching	dep.	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
Shum Ching	arr.	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45
Shum Ching	dep.	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50
Shum Ching	arr.	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55
Shum Ching	dep.	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00
Shum Ching	arr.	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05
Shum Ching	dep.	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10
Shum Ching	arr.	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15
Shum Ching	dep.	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20
Shum Ching	arr.	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25
Shum Ching	dep.	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30
Shum Ching	arr.	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35
Shum Ching	dep.	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40
Shum Ching	arr.	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45
Shum Ching	dep.	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50
Shum Ching	arr.	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55
Shum Ching	dep.	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00
Shum Ching	arr.	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05
Shum Ching	dep.	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10
Shum Ching	arr.	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15
Shum Ching	dep.	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20
Shum Ching	arr.	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25
Shum Ching	dep.	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30
Shum Ching	arr.	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35
Shum Ching	dep.	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40
Shum Ching	arr.	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45
Shum Ching	dep.	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50
Shum Ching	arr.	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55
Shum Ching	dep.	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00
Shum Ching	arr.	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05
Shum Ching	dep.	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10
Shum Ching	arr.	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15
Shum Ching	dep.	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20
Shum Ching	arr.	6							

INTIMATIONS

TONE

That's where the

VICTROLA

is pre-minent



THE IDEAL INSTRUMENT FOR ENTERTAINING.

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.

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[185-5]

KNITTED TIES

In the following School Colours:

"Old Harrovians" "Old Bedfordians" "Old Etonians"

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[103]

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MINISTROS CIGARS

A Cigar that has stood the test of time.

In Boxes of 25 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

GENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1381]

A GOOD INVESTMENT

is always found. Any medicine, however, which promotes one's well-being is a good investment. Good health, undoubtedly is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be as their best physically or mentally. Hence good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is well to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indigestion. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you must be better. This takes a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy.

Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Albans, England.
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/6 (100 pills).

THE ITALIAN RETREAT
A TRIBUTE TO OUR ALLIES

In a despatch from the Italian front Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries gives the following clear account of how the enemy succeeded in breaking through the Italian front at the beginning of the present offensive. He writes in the *Daily Mail* of November 2nd:

It is considered inexpedient to give any details of the great and critical operations taking place at present. It may be said in a general way, however, that the Third Army, which occupied the Carso, is retreating successfully. The best testimony to the value of its defence may be found in the words of its commander, the Duke of Aosta, that he was ready to bow in salute to the humbles among his soldiers, such was his admiration of their courage. The retreat of the Third Army began on Friday last, and it yielded ground step by step, burning behind it as it went the instruments and stores it was forced to abandon. As the rear guard retreated from line to line there were clouds of smoke all about them from which, although the enemy covered them with shell to which their own guns were unable to answer as they were being withdrawn, they nevertheless charged every now and then, driving back the retreating Austrians and giving the artillery, which perhaps another precious hour in which to get farther into safety.

Five times they drove the enemy back into the Vallone when they seemed on the point of taking the San Michele heights and thus dominating the Isonzo bridges and Bagnardo. The infantry of the line and the Grenadiers with their machine-gun fire covered the slope up to the skyline with hostile cars. Some of them hauled their heavy guns from Dosso Fatti, the final limit of the old occupation of the Carso, back over the Isonzo and farther still, dragging them all the way with ropes.

The efforts of enemy aeroplanes to bomb the lines of retreat and cause a permanent interruption failed, although their aim was daring, as came as far as 20 miles over the frontier.

General Cadorna's communiqué, in which he speaks with a noble candour rarely equaled by the insufficient resistance of portions of the Second Army—that is, the army covering the front from the valley of the Carso—gives the clue to the real cause of the enemy's advance. Prisoners taken two days before the great offensive began said when interrogated as usual that their officers had told them that they would be in Italy in two days' time, and that the Austrian Emperor himself, in a speech recently made in a small Tyrol town, promised the inhabitants an early peace, hinting that they could be successfully invaded and that at little cost of blood.

On the fateful day of the offensive a terrible artillery fire was opened all along the line from Plesio to San Gabriele at 2 a.m. The bombardment continued for about two hours, and was almost entirely carried on with gas and tear shells. Some idea of its intensity may be gathered from the fact that an officer, a man of very calm temperament, told me that, being unable to do anything but shelter in a blind way from the storm of shells, he set himself to count the missiles so as to occupy his mind. In a sector of between 100 and 200 yards a heavy gas shell fell every 15 seconds. The mist and general density of the atmosphere, which was of course, one of the points of the enemy's programme, helped to prevent any dissipation of the gas, and thus the German soldiers could do as they pleased with their masks and crouched in caverns. On the Bainsizza Plateau, which had been too recently won for caverns to have been adequately excavated, the unfortunate infantry were only able to take what shelter they could find behind rocks, where these were convenient.

In some cases the position was that all the Italian troops were taking refuge from what appeared to be a universal bombardment of their positions. But, and it is here that the Germans' devilish ingenuity comes in—it was not really so. It appears now that a certain sector was not bombarded, but the mist and the overwhelming shelling elsewhere prevented the fact from being perceived. Through this gap in the ring of fire and gas the German army corps passed and before they knew it the defenders of the adjoining positions were being either cut off or outflanked.

What followed is easily recounted. After some two hours the Germans suspended their fire. It seemed as if the terribly wet weather had decided them to abandon their offensive. But at 6 a.m., as dawn was coming, drum-fire of unexplained horror began anew on the Italian lines and lasted for some two hours. Then out of the slightly rising mist masses of soldiers of many nations came pouring on them.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE. In most cases a really desperate resistance was opposed. The men on the Bainsizza Plateau, who had suffered worst from the shelling, nevertheless dragged up their machine-guns and held the attackers off for an hour or more and made several hundred prisoners. The resistance on Monte Nero was especially desperate, but with that I must deal separately. Equally fine was the capture and holding of the Globocak Ridge and of St. Lucia Village, the first by the Fifth Bersaglieri Brigade and the second by other troops. Globocak was an artillery position, without trenches, and the Germans held it for many hours. At St. Lucia, where the troops were retreating, the direct entrance of the pass leading into Italy, the village was taken and retaken at least eight times.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WINTER IN FLANDERS.
SUPPLYING THE LINES

[By BRITISH OFFICER.]

Our trouble this winter will be the same as on the Somme during last winter of evil memory. It will be the trouble of getting up supplies to the lines, and of getting shelter and any decency of comfort for the men in the front and support positions. As on the Somme, but worse than on the Somme, we have behind us now an eight-mile stretch of crater land, over which our battles have been fought, so that it is a great desert of mangled earth with innumerable deep pits, pierced by shell explosions and filled with water, and in the low ground, when the "bocks" have slopped over in gullies between the slopes, it is bogland and lakeland in which men sink to their armpits. Four miles of that ground are under heavy and continual fire. Another four miles of it are under scattered and harassing fire, and nowhere is there any cover except a few splinter-proof dug-outs.

All through this coming winter—alas! it has come—masses of men will have to take their turn in this great Slough of Despond, in the wetness and the coldness and misery of it, and transport officers and "C.O.s" that mystic letter which stands for all the organization of supplies will not find it easy to provide them with the material of life and war. They will do it, but it will not be easy. They will do it by roads and trucks laid under fire, broken by shells and laid again by fresh relays of men, who work like soldier ants in all this muck-heap, getting all the risks and none of the glory. They will do it by pack mules, heavily laden but sure-footed, among the shell craters, and winding slowly in long single files across that blasted country where shells come with a scream down the wind, and the earth vomits up blackly about these mud-splashed beasts. They will do it by ration parties, trudging up night after night in the black darkness, lighted only by the glare of gun-fire, dodging shell-bursts, stumbling, falling into shell-pits, but getting there. Always getting there, if they have any luck.

DELIVERING THE GOODS. The transport drivers will take their wagons to the end of the last tracks, and unless their horses are killed or the drivers themselves are hit they will be at the dumps by schedule time. "I give my men their orders, and then don't worry," one of our transport officers said the other night. "I know that if they are not all killed they will get the goods up all right." That is the way it is done, but it is not an easy, or a pleasant way, and these eight miles deep of craterland and a bogland eight miles deep and a hundred miles long, the worst on the Flanders front, but bad everywhere, make a hell in which there is wickedness redeemed only by great heroism, great patience, and the spirit of the British soldiers, who endure all these things with their jaws squared to the task.

In the billets of small Flemish towns the lucky ones make the best of a good time, cleaning themselves of the grey mud in which they have been living and sleeping and eating and cleaning their minds of the things they have seen in the fields of death. It is bright and warm in the *estaminets*, and good to play a game of dominoes in the Church Army huts, where there is always a piano and a gramophone to take men's minds away from the war and the comforts of an older kind of life when men eat in decent rooms with pictures round the walls and a warm fire burning, and peace in their hearts. These are great places for men just down from battlefields, and the men who rule them play the game well, and keep things merry and bright.

OLD INNS OF FLANDERS. For officers there are now clubhouses in the towns behind the lines—and not very far behind, either—still within shell range and bomb range, and here officers covered in the wet mud of the lines, can get a wash and sit down to a good meal, and look at the latest illustrated paper before tramping off again to the hell-fire corners of the front, or getting farther back. Best of all these officers of the fighting class like to get into one of the old inns on the roads of war, where they can sit with a few pals round a small table and eat long and leisurely, and talk their time over a bottle of red wine, with coffee to follow and a good cigar. There are little lamps on the tables and white table-cloths, and the glasses are all sparkling, and it is like a dream of an extremely nice and friendly haven to soldiers who have been fighting in the mud.

SIR D. HAIG AND Y.M.C.A. HUTS.

Sir Douglas Haig has sent the following autograph letter to the Y.M.C.A. in connection with the Leamington Hut Week:

Dear Sir.—The value of the work done by the Y.M.C.A. huts in France is incalculable. I should esteem it a double honour that one of them should bear my name, and that it should be provided by the people of Leamington. Yours very truly,

D. HAIG.

An officer who was wounded on Monte Nero and brought through miraculously from that surrounded position said to me: "You cannot conceive the impression it made upon me when from the lower slopes of the mountain, I saw that the Germans were—God knows how!—in Caporetto."

The Alpini on the Monte Nero heights never gave way before the German attacks, and were still holding out on Saturday, three days later, though they had only one day's rations with them. Passing aeroplanes dropped their loads in the hope that these might reach their trenches.

EGYPT AND THE WAR.
THE FINANCIAL POSITION

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT AT CAIRO.]

Of all countries brought within the war zone Egypt has assuredly been the most favoured. The adhesion of Turkey to the Central Empires, it is true, created a short-lived menace to her borders, but it proved a blessing in disguise, for it brought to this country thousands of troops, who spent and had spent on their maintenance enormous sums of money, which more than made up for the financial losses suffered by the cutting off of the Suez Canal. The geographical position of Egypt has, indeed, stood her in good stead, and as a result instead of increasing her public and private indebtedness, as so many other countries have had to do, she has been enabled to reduce it most substantially.

At the end of the first eight months of the war, which coincided with the close of the Egyptian financial year, the State finances showed a deficit of £E.1,468,000 (the par value of the Egyptian pound is £E.2s. 6d.) in consequence of the temporary paralysis of trade and the substantial fall in cotton prices during the winter of 1914-15. The last financial year, that for 1916-17, has closed with a surplus of £E.3,668,000, and already the current year, for which a record revenue has been budgeted, is showing signs of exceeding the figures of the preceding ones. The reserve, which on April 1st, 1914, stood at £E.5,100,000, now amounts to £E.8,600,000, and while the securities in which it has been invested three years ago showed a total dated depreciation of about £E.800,000, to-day all depreciation has been written off and they now stand at their actual market value.

Apart from an increase in some of the Customs duties, and from the raising of the railway, telegraph, and some of the postal rates, taxation, direct as well as indirect, has remained exactly where it was three years ago, and the high returns obtained have been entirely due to the improved condition of the whole community. This improved condition is apparent in every direction. The war has coincided with a succession of good Nile floods, and as a result the fellah farmer has been able to obtain excellent crops. What with the general rise in the price of cotton during the past 18 months and the great demand for cereals, the Egyptian fellah has made real fortunes.

Tangible evidence of prosperity is afforded in the facts, first, that the assay returns reveal the stamping of an increasing number of new gold ornaments, in which the fellah traditionally invests his profits; secondly, that land transactions are on the increase; thirdly, that there are no arrears in direct taxation, the collections of which have exceeded all previous records; and, fourthly, that the long-standing arrears to the mortgage and other financial establishments are all being repaid promptly, many of them before maturity, while most of the arrears remaining over from previous years have been settled. Indeed, the work of the mortgage banks is almost at a standstill, for there are scarcely any applications for fresh loans, and the capital which is coming in, instead of being employed in new mortgage business, has been invested in war loan and other gilt-edged securities.

In his recent report the Acting Financial Adviser estimated that the war had resulted in an addition of about thirty millions to the wealth of Egypt. Many people competent to judge say that this estimate is in reality a very conservative one, and that the true figure is considerably higher. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the spending power of the community as a whole has increased enormously, though owing to the difficulty in obtaining imports it is not finding an outlet for the present. A considerable credit balance is piling up in Europe as a result of this restriction of imports. The balance of trade alone during the three years amounts to over £E.22,000,000 in favour of Egypt, and must be added to the balance standing to the credit of the local banks with their branches in London, Paris, Rome, and New York.

The fellah masses are, however, not the only element which has made money out of the war in Egypt. There exists, indeed, an element which has made very substantial profits out of Army contracts and out of cotton and cereal dealings. The profits made by the fellahs, no one heretofore, for these are the results of their own efforts. Moreover, since the fellah is the backbone of the country any improvement in his material condition must be for the ultimate benefit of the State and is consequently welcome. But the profits made by the element referred to above do not in any way advantage Egypt. This element consists for the most part of foreigners, or at any rate of non-permanent residents, who will at the earliest opportunity leave the country, taking with them the fortunes they have accumulated during their sojourn here. Considerable profits have also been made by foreign companies, whose profits go for the most part to shareholders resident outside Egypt and taking little interest in the country beyond what concerns the company, which their money is invested. Considering that the profits made by this foreign or non-Egyptian element have been solely possible, thanks to the order kept internally by the Egyptian Government, not to mention the control over the high seas maintained by the British Fleet—these remarks do not, of course, apply to British companies or British shareholders who pay their quota to the Empire in the form of income and super-war tax levied by the British Exchequer—some contribution towards the cost of administration of the country should be made by them. Unfortunately, under the fiscal system at present in vogue in Egypt there is no means of tapping this very legitimate source of revenue, and the Egyptian Government, which knows only too well what heavy expenditure in upkeep, repairs, and capital works awaits it when peace is declared, is in the tantalizing position of being unable to raise extra revenue from sources which certainly could afford to contribute substantially to the administration.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

1919.

[BRING EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PAPPE, ESQ.]

October 15th.—Indoors with my workmen all day watching their finishing of my new cellar, to supplant my old cellar, and do give me very curious pleasure and satisfaction, being now ready against the Hunter's Moon. In all ways the new cellar might be handsome and of great comfort, it being fitted with an electric radiator, a table for dining that may be turned into a bridge table; and Board, the upholsterer of Tottenham Court-road, having made beds for myself, my wife, and Dorothy, our old servant who hath now stayed with us five weeks, which beds do shut up against the cellar wall when we have company. But Board has changed a pretty price for them, saying that all bed-makers and upholsterers be now commandeered for making aeroplanes to catch up the Germans, which it be hoped will be done next year.

October 16th.—My workmen being done, I did spend this day pleasantly with my wife getting ready our new cellar against our house-warming party to-morrow, these warnings being much in fashion now that all people live, mainly in their cellars, and only use their houses in pleasant weather when it rains or blows. Made everything brave with ornaments and pictures, and my wife did insist that the yellow vases Aunt Jane gave us on our wedding be placed on the table; they being maceots and have always proved unbreakable, and no harm can come near whoever sits near them. But my surveyor came this morning and doth tell us that even one of the tauton bombs from the enemy's super-super-Gothas could fall above the new cellar and hurt it not, it being forty feet below the ground and built, he says, to make safe shelter even in the end of the world, which God forbid yet, but do seem mighty near. And so to bed, having laid in a bottle of John Walker against to-morrow's house-warming, paying three pounds five shillings therefor, which he mad extravagance, but will flutter out guests and show them how I do still come on in this world, having, indeed, made £3,000 clear this half-year out of my share in the Licensed Vehicles, the Great Dud-Catcher Company, and another £400 from my venture in the Barrage Ear-Plugs.

October 17th.—Did hold our house-warming in the new cellar this night with much noble and good company, among them five Controllers. All mighty taken with my new cellar, Lord Teddington, now Salt and Pepper Controller, saying that it is as fine a cellar as any in London. Most of all did our guests admire the little kitchen dug-out behind the cellar, with a serving hatch for Dorothy for handing dishes, and the little lobby under our entrance pit, with strong hooks for ladies' and gentlemen's steel shrapnel cloaks, and my own cunning device of an old coal-bottle for the tidy emptying of fragments from helmets and iron umbrellas. Much mirth until late, when, all clear, having been called by the watchmen on the megaphones everyone away in armoured taxicabs, such as could get them, the megaphones now mighty surly, and refusing to come out of nights while the barrage is on.

October 18th.—To my office, feeling aguish after my debauch of two does of Scotch whisky last night, it being a year since I had tasted it. To me comes Colonel Springbok, who is close in touch with the Government, and he full of mighty doings shortly, to wit, six great speeches by Cabinet Ministers which will frighten the enemy hugely and finish his morale. Also Colonel Springbok talks of wonderful new war inventions to outwit the Hun—item, a dummy moon contrived by an humble property man of Drury Lane (who is to be made Baronet for it), the moon to be hung in the sky from a balloon on nights when there is no real moon, and will lure the enemy's aircraft over here and will be put out when he is over, and then a monstrous bellows at Chiswick to blow him over to France, where the Frenchmen will lie in wait for him. The truth of which I know not.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated December 30th state:

Our market, since our last letter, has been lifeless.

The new crop, according to the latest news from the interior, looks very promising; the last heavy rains stopped in time and the present climatic conditions are very favourable.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 12th of December, 1917, is 1,197,824 tons against 1,177,762 tons in 1916.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 3 siffted, Japan quality, Hongkong dollars, 3.07 per picul, l.o.b. Saigon, for January-February shipment.

of the country. It is to be hoped that after the war, when the fiscal system comes to be revised, some means will be found to rope in all the foreign and non-Egyptian elements, which so far have escaped any but indirect imposts, and thus adjust more equitably the burden of taxation, which at present is almost entirely borne by the fellah masses.

As since the above was written exchequer duty has been imposed on all sugar manufactured and consumed in Egypt. This is the only new tax since the war, and its imposition has been decided upon with a view to making some provision for the continuation of things which will come into existence after the war, when revenue from existing sources will decrease and heavy expenditure will have to be incurred on maintenance and other works. Other suggestions to meet the post-war state of affairs which is anticipated may be looked for in the near future.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB NEW YEAR COMPETITION.

The Ladies' Tombstone Competition at Fanling was won by Mrs. Falconer, and the Hidden Prize by Mrs. Looker.

The Men's Bogey Competition over the 18-hole course was won by Mr. A. B. Purves.

Mr. H. E. O. Bird won the J. L. S. Bogey Competition over the Happy Valley Course with one up.

In the play-off for the Mixed Four some Competition three couples tied at 1 and they are suggested to arrange for a deciding match to be played on or before the 22nd inst.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

In this competition at the Soldiers' Club on Wednesday evening, the 8th Co. converted a deficit of one point into a lead of 53 before the close of play. The building was intensely cold and the play suffered in consequence, all four players being out of form. Scores:—

8TH CO. R.G.A. 133RD CO. R.G.A.
Mr. Drummond 250 Mr. Gr. Hartree 202
Sergt. Davis 250 Mr. Attwood 244

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE & CRAIGINGO WER.

The following will represent the Civil Service C.C. in their home match against Craigingower to-morrow at 2 p.m.:—

Hon. C. Severn (Capt.), B. E. O. Bird, D. M. Goodall, W. S. Dixon, E. J. Ling, W. H. Edmunds, E. Hamilton, B. W. Bradbury, R. C. W. Mitchell, C. I. W. Reynolds, and P. T. Lambie.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

HONGKONG LEAGUE									
Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	G.	P.
R.E.	3	3	0	0	13	1	6		
R.G.A.	2	3	0	0	9	1	4		
Navy	2	1	1	0	4	3	3		
Club	4	0	3	0	5	5	3		
Middlesex	5	0	3	2	8	20	2		
UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE									
H.K.D.C.	4	3	0	0	9	3	8		
R.E.	2	3	0	0	8	0	4		
Navy	4	2	2	0	18	6	4		
Middlesex	3	0	2	0	2	10	0		
R.G.A.	3	0	3	0	0	8	0		
HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II									
8th Co. R.G.A.	7	5	1	1	10	5	11		
R.E.	7	3	2	2	17	10	8		
8th Co. R.G.A.	7	3	3	1	11	12	7		
S. China Ath.	4	3	1	0	8	9	6		
St. Joseph's	6	3	0	1	12	11	6		
Kowloon	7	2	3	2	12	10	6		
Staff and Depts.	6	2	3	1	7	11	5		
8th Co. R.G.A.	6	1	4	1	6	14	3		
Middlesex Res.	4	0	2	2	5	14	2		

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

HONGKONG F.C. & ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Hongkong F.C. will be represented by the following in their match against the Royal Engineers to-morrow at 4 p.m. on the Club Ground:—Gibsonberg, Cave and McCubbin (Capt.), Ralston, Stewart and Rodger, Grimmer, Chasels, Gerrard, McTavish and Stalker. Reserves: Bailton and Wood.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE & SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

The following will represent the St. Joseph's College in a Second Division League match against the South China Athletic on the Navy Ground to-morrow at 4 p.m.:—U. M. Omar (Capt.), A. Jackson and W. C. Ogley, S. A. M. Seeger, H. Johnson and S. A. Marcel, E. E. Hyndman, E. B. Hyndman, W. Bandman, E. B. Hyndman and R. M. Omar.

KOWLOON & R.E. RESERVES.

The following will represent Kowloon against the R.E. Reserves on the Club ground to-morrow at 2.30 p.m.:—P. J. Jennings, W. Hamilton and W. White, A. Van Langeberg, A. P. Jones and J. Rasmussen, E. Sears, E. A. Moosden, B. Pasco (Capt.), T. Knight, R. J. W. Tatum. Reserves: A. E. Kew, E. Sutton and K. Mason.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS' VISIT.

A party of the Canton Christian College athletes will come to Hongkong by this morning's train, and will remain a few days to compete in volleyball, football, tennis, and ping-pong with local educational institutions. On Friday night at 8.30 o'clock they will play Volley Ball against the Y.M.C.A. They have also responded to the request of the Religious Department of the Y.M.C.A. to furnish a full student choir to sing for the Association at the religious meeting for men on Sunday evening, January 6th, at 7.30 o'clock.

Following is the tentative games programme:—

Jan. 4th, afternoon, St. Paul's College, football, St. Paul's Ground.
Jan. 4th, 8.30 p.m., Y.M.C.A. members, volleyball, Association Ground.
Jan. 4th, 9.4 p.m., St. Paul's College, volleyball, St. Paul's Ground.
Jan. 5th, 4.5 p.m., Queen's College, football, Queen's Ground, Causeway Bay.
Jan. 7th, 2.30.3.30 p.m., St. Stephen's College, football, Club Ground.
Jan. 7th, 4.30 p.m., Queen's College, volleyball, Y.M.C.A. Ground.

HONGKONG MAGISTRATE.

ALLEGED HARBOURING A GIRL.

Two Chinese were charged with harbouring a girl, aged about 10 years, without the permission of her parents or guardians.

Mr. McKay, from the Chinese Secretariat, asked for a remand. This was granted by Mr. Dyer Ball, bail being fixed at \$250 each.

STOLE TO KEEP HERSELF WARM.

An old Chinese woman dressed in fur, shivering with cold in the dock, and pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of firewood. "What can I do?" she asked. "The weather is very cold, and I was compelled to steal to keep myself warm."

Mr. J. L. Wood sentenced defendant to seven days' hard labour.

THEFT FROM TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a gunny bag from the Taikoo Dockyard.

An Indian watchman stated that defendant was stopped and searched as he was coming out of the dockyard gates and the gunny bag was found concealed underneath his coat.

Defendant said that he was sick, and the winter being so cold, he took the bag to use as a coverlet because he could not afford to buy a warm coat.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to seven days' hard labour.

THEFT FROM KOWLOON DOCKS.

A Chinese youth was charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of brass and lead from the Kowloon Docks.

Mr. Tucker, head watchman at the Docks, stated that the metal was found on defendant's person.

Defendant said he forgot to leave the metal behind when he left off work. He was a brass fitter and was constantly using the metal.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A LOUD-VOICED DEFENDANT.

A Chinese youth was charged with selling sweets without a licence.

Defendant, on being asked if he had anything to say, cried out in loud tones that he was not guilty. He was only carrying an empty tray home.

Mr. Dyer Ball listened to the question: "We don't want that 'he' too much."

Defendant, however, persisted in reiterating his "he" in a loud voice.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$3; in default 10 days' hard labour.

THEFT OF A BLOCK OF WOOD.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a block of wood from on board a steamer in harbour.

An Indian watchman stated that while he was on duty in Praya East on Wednesday night he noticed defendant getting out of a junk, carrying something in his hand, which proved to be a block of wood. As soon as defendant saw him he dropped the wood. Upon being arrested he was unable to give a satisfactory explanation as to how he came by it.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT KOWLOON CITY.

A Chinese was charged with committing a highway robbery in company with another man, unknown, in Kowloon City.

Inspector Grant stated that on the evening of the 24th December two Hakka women came from a village in Saigon district to Kowloon City. After spending some time there, the two women started on their homeward journey, and, while proceeding along Saigon Road, entered a tea-house for refreshment. The defendant and another man were standing outside the tea-house and, when the unsuspecting women emerged, followed them. On reaching a secluded spot on the road the two men jumped forward, and one of them pointed something which the frightened women took to be a revolver. They then proceeded to strip the women of their jewellery and money and, tying their wrists with some thin wire, decamped. The matter was reported to the Police Station and on the 31st ultimo the defendant was arrested.

Defendant stated that another man planned the robbery. He (defendant) was only an unwilling accomplice to the crime, to which he was driven through stress of circumstances.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday next.

ALLEGED EXPORTATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

A Chinese defendant of the name Fong Heng was charged with attempting to export 100 Hongkong silver dollars to Canton without a permit.

Sergeant Fallon said that the man on board the ship on Wednesday night and had the compartments' safes opened. In one of the safes he found \$180. The defendant, in answer to questions, stated that the money had been received for fares. The compartments, on being questioned, denied knowledge of the receipt of the money, while the Captain asked witness to drop the matter, as the money would ultimately be paid in to the crew.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till to-day, fixing bail at \$200.

"FLYING THE WHITE PIGEON."

Two Chinese were charged, on remand, with conspiring to defraud an old Chinese woman of \$500 at Yauwatt.

Mr. H. K. Woo appeared for the defendants.

The complainant said that the defendants asked her if she wanted any servants, and when she replied that she required two, they promised to get her them. Later the defendants arrived with two girls, and after a great deal of bargaining she bought them for \$500. When the sale had been effected and the contract signed, the men came to her place and called for the two girls. They went out and the defendants were taking them away in two rickshaws when one of the tenants gave the alarm and chased the rickshaws, which he overtook. On witness going to the spot the defendants assaulted her. A relative blew a Police whistle, and a *lukong* arrived on the scene and removed the defendants to the police station.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

THEFT OF 250 LBS. OF RUBBER.

A Chinese, employed in the Hongkong and Kowloon Company's Godowns, and his wife were charged with stealing 250 lbs. of rubber, valued at \$250, the property of the Company.

Defendants both pleaded not guilty, but the man said that as he was in charge of the junk on which the rubber was found, he was responsible for the crime.

Inspector Gordon said that the man was in charge of lighter No. 95, belonging to the Company. On Tuesday night, the lighter conveyed from Holt's godowns, 420 cases of rubber, which were correctly tallied by the tally clerk. The hatches were closed and the lighter went alongside a Japanese boat berthed in the stream. While loading the rubber on to the steamer it was discovered that one case was missing. The tally clerk informed the manager of the company, who ordered the Chinese watchman to make enquiries. When the lighter returned it was searched, and a barrel containing 75 lbs. of rubber was found ingeniously concealed under the sleeping quarters of the defendant. A further search revealed the remaining 175 lbs. of rubber, which had been carefully put away between the frame work of the junk.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday next.

DREDGING COAL FROM THE HARBOUR.

At the Marine Court, before Commander C. W. Bekwith, R.N., Leung Wong Sze and Leung Fo, two boatmen, were charged with using a net for dredging coal from the bed of Victoria Harbour on the 28th ultimo, without the written permission of the Harbour Master, and also with using a sailing boat in the Heung Hom Bay without a licence.

P. C. Leung Kwan stated that while on duty in Heung Hom, he saw defendants' boat loaded with twelve sacks of coal. He asked them where they got the coal and they told him they had dredged it. There was a dredging net on board.

The defendants said that they got the coal when fishing.

Commander Bekwith fined them \$30, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour, and ordered the net and coal to be confiscated, the boat to be licensed before being released.

As reported some time ago, Mr. S. Maganura, of the shipping magazine of Chinanaga, is planning the construction of a big tunnel under the channel between Shimomozaki and Moji with a capital of ¥10,000,000, the project to be started next year. The first part of the work, it is expected, will be done in six consecutive years, from 1917 to 1922, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Application for permission to begin the enterprise will shortly be presented to the Home Department through Fukuoka and Yamaguchi Prefecture.

ARMED ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

SIX CHINESE CHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, six Chinese were charged with committing an armed robbery in the Maang Tong village, Chinese Territory.

A witness stated that on the night of the 19th ultimo at about 11 p.m., while asleep in his house, he heard his dog bark outside. On going to the door he heard some one attempting to force it open. He inquired who it was, and a man replied that he was a friend. Witness then peered through the keyhole and discerned the figures of four or five men, who were disguised and wore masks. Each had a chopper in his hand. Witness put a ladder against the door to make it quite secure, and, getting up the cockloft, made a hole in the roof, through which he and his wife escaped. They then took refuge in some shrubbery behind the house.

A few minutes later the robbers entered the house. Witness thereupon left his wife and hurried to the village of Luk Ti Tong, about a mile away, and returned with twenty young men, but found that the robbers had decamped. Witness and his companions then ran along the beach but could find no trace of the robbers.

A Chinese woman, living in the second house, which was also entered, said that she was aroused by the barking of a dog. She went to the door, and, on opening it, found four or five men standing outside. One of them struck her on the chest with a bamboo and threatened to shoot her if she raised an alarm. She managed to slam the door, but the robbers forced it open. Two men, wearing masks and carrying choppers, entered, while the others stood on guard outside. One of the men drew a chopper across her neck and demanded money. She replied that she was poor and had none, but that if they wanted rice or paddy she would give it to them. The robbers, however, pushed her aside and entered her daughter-in-law's room, from which they removed a quantity of clothing. After ransacking the house for about an hour they left. Witness then heard them talking near the fowl run, and in the morning found that all her fowls had disappeared. The robbers had also stolen about sixty catties of rice. After they had left, her son opened the door and found outside five oil paper torches and a quantity of string. She reported the matter to the police, and later accompanied them and identified various articles of clothing. She was, however, unable to identify the prisoners.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till to-day.

HONGKONG BRANCH OF THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received by a lady in Hongkong:—

"I want to tell you, that you may tell your Hongkong friends, what a splendid wreath their's was on the Nelson Column. An enormous wreath of separate laurel leaves, with a great bunch of white lilies and brown foliage, it stood on the base in a good position."

"I was walking past with a friend and we stopped to examine the many contributions from Navy League, ships crewmen, and of course, the Colonies, and yours stood out well."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENNIFER, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

NOTICE.
No member of the Police Reserve, unless previously ordered to do so, is required to perform any two of the following duties on one and the same day:—

Parade, Parade, Musketry, Lecture, Police School.

Patrol duties must be performed in any such case.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.
Strict observance of the requirements of D.O. 89 (a) is ordered by all ranks. It is re-published for information:—

All Sick Leave Certificates, whether granted under Standing Order 94 (a) to cover absence from patrol duty, or under Standing Order 95 to cover general absence are to be immediately communicated to the absentee's Warning Officer.

The hour at which the date on which Medical Certificates are issued and received must in future be endorsed thereon by the Surgeon Superintendent, Department and by Warning Officers respectively.

REVISED—CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.
With reference to Orders of January 2/3 the following is to be included:—

Friday, Jan. 11th—Nos. 5 and 6 included.
By Order,
T. F. Houghton,
A.S.P. (R) and Adjutant,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

COMMUNITY PLATE

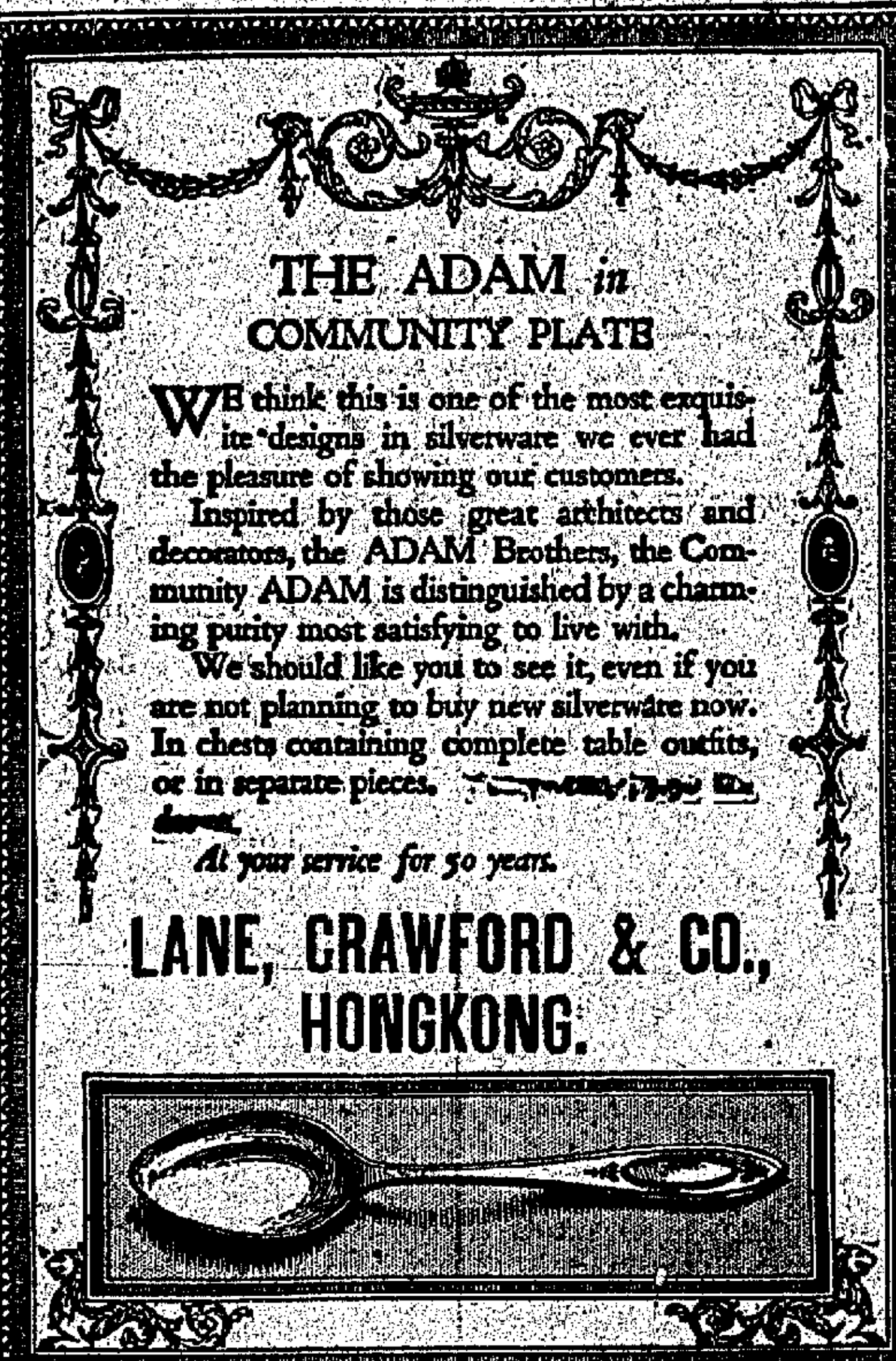
"The Aristocrat of the Dining Table"

STOCKED IN

FOUR DESIGNS AND THREE QUALITIES

GUARANTEED

50 YEARS, 25 YEARS AND 10 YEARS RESPECTIVELY.




THE ADAM in COMMUNITY PLATE

WE think this is one of the most exquisite designs in silverware we ever had the pleasure of showing our customers. Inspired by those great architects and decorators, the ADAM Brothers, the Community ADAM is distinguished by a charming purity most satisfying to live with. We should like you to see it, even if you are not planning to buy new silverware now. In chests containing complete table outfits, or in separate pieces.

At your service for 50 years.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., HONGKONG.



LENNOX SOAP IS PURE.

Lennox Soap contains no harmful chemicals to rot cloth fabrics.

Compare its weight and price with other Soaps.

Ask your dealer for it, or write to—

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents.
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.



Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd.
TELEPHONE 546

ARTISTIC FURNISHING FABRICS

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SERGES. REPPS.
TAPESTRIES.

PATTERNS GLADLY ON APPLICATION.

THE WAR

INTER-ALLIED PARIS CONFERENCE.

AMERICA'S AID IN CO-ORDINATING WAR WORK.

FIERCE ENEMY ATTACKS ON THE WEST.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES SHOW IN ROUMANIA.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON RETURNS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH LONDON'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, January 3rd.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's machine-guns in the neighbourhood of Oppe were driven off before reaching the trenches. His artillery was very active in the neighbourhood of the Trossines Canal. Our aeroplanes on Tuesday dropped two hundred bombs on an ammunition depot near Contrain, the aerodrome at Ingelmunster and other targets. Three hostile machines were brought down and two were driven down. One of ours is missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY RAIDS ON LENS REPULSED.

LONDON, January 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Our artillery broke up three enemy raiding parties south-eastward of Lens. Our patrols attacked them on No Man's Land, inflicted casualties and secured prisoners.

We repulsed other raids southward of Lens and Hill 70, near the Menin road and northward of Passchendaele.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, January 2nd.

A wireless German official report states:—The total English prisoners captured southward of Maroing during the past few days is 500.

TOTAL OF BRITISH CAPTURES LAST YEAR.

LONDON, January 2nd.

During last year the British captured 73,000 prisoners, 149 heavy and 382 field-guns, 648 trench-mortars, and 2,699 machine-guns on the Western Front.

BRITISH CAPTURES DURING LAST MONTH.

LONDON, January 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's attempted raid early this morning north-east of Loos was repulsed.

One thousand and eighteen Germans were taken prisoners during December, including twelve officers. Four guns and 103 machine-guns have been captured.

Our aeroplanes last night dropped a hundred bombs on billets in the neighbourhood of Roulers and Menin. There were several direct hits and a moving train was also bombed and hit.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, January 3rd.

A communiqué states:—There was considerable artillery activity in the sectors of Beaumont and Courrières Wood.

EARLIER CABLES.

AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, January 2nd.

A communiqué states:—Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and two others, seriously damaged, fell over our lines.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH LONDON'S AGENCY.]

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS ON THE BRIDGE.

LONDON, January 2nd.—An Italian communiqué states:—On the night of January 1st, the enemy abandoned the bridgehead at the mouth of the Piave, the last bastion of the Italian offensive, suffering heavy losses. We now hold the whole of the Zenson Bend. The enemy, during the night, bombed Vienna, Bassano, Castel Franco and Treviso.

Thirteen were killed and 44 wounded. A wireless Italian official report states:—British and Italian batteries exploded two munition depots at Fontigo, southward of Conegliano.

Our fire dispersed ten vessels laden with troops at Intestadura in an effort to cross the Piave.

The enemy at night bombed Mestre, Treviso, and Bassano.

GENERAL.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH LONDON'S AGENCY.]

INTER-ALLIED PARIS CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN AID NEEDED URGENTLY.

WASHINGTON, January 3rd.

It is officially announced that the American Delegates to the Paris Conference, in reporting to their Government, emphasised the necessity of a constant and speedy despatch of American troops to the European battlefield, the speeding up of merchant shipbuilding, and closer co-operation with the belligerents.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

An agreement has been made with the British Admiralty to achieve certain plans against submarines and for the United States' participation in the military deliberations of the Supreme War Council.

The contribution of the United States to the pooling of war resources was agreed upon, the latter guaranteeing that full equipment of every kind will be available to all troops despatched to Europe during 1918.

In order to enable the United States to visualise the problem of food control, Great Britain, France and Italy have agreed to introduce legalised compulsory control of foodstuffs in their countries.

The statement expresses gratification at the success of the Conference in the co-ordination of the warlike work of the Allies.

QUEBEC'S LOYALTY.

OTTAWA, January 3rd.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec has forwarded through the Governor-General a message to His Majesty the King expressing the continued loyalty of the people of the Province to the Crown and their determination to do their part in the war.

The statement expresses gratification at the success of the Conference in the co-ordination of the warlike work of the Allies.

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ROYAL PALACE OF SPAIN ON FIRE.

MADRID, January 2nd.

The Royal Palace at Logiaja is on fire. No details are to hand.

THE RUSSIAN MESSAGE.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

The Admiralty states that the arrival during the week were 2,111 and the sailing 2,016.

Eighteen vessels of over three and under sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Eight were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE ITALIAN FIGURES.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The Italian official returns show that the steamer of over fifteen hundred tons and one sailor of under a hundred tons were sunk.

Two steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.

FRENCH RETURNS.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The French returns show that the arrivals were 736 and the departures 760.

Nine vessels of above 1,000 tons were sunk and none below.

Two were unsuccessfully attacked.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN UK RAINIANS AND BOLSHEVIKS.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

The Bolshevik News Agency announces that the Ukraine Rada is willing to agree to the Bolshevik demands not to take or facilitate military measures against the Bolsheviks on condition that money is sent to the Ukraine and that the Ukraine Republic is officially recognised.

The Bolshevik delegates from Kiev state that a friendly settlement on these lines is probable. If so the Ukraine will not place an embargo on wheat exports to Great Russia.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES SHOT IN ROUMANIA.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

M. Trozky in a communiqué states that several Revolutionaries were shot at Besarabia, and adds that the Roumanians were safely conducted by the Revolutionary Committee to Jassy, where they were arrested and tried. They narrowly escaped shooting.

M. Trozky sternly warns Roumanians that he will not tolerate the repressing of either Russian or Roumanian Revolutionaries and Socialists. He threatens the harshest measures in respect of the offenders' position.

COSSACK MOBILISATION FOR CIVIL WAR.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The Times correspondent at Petrograd says that the whole Cossack population of the Don Valley, including the women, are mobilised for civil war.

Thousands of ex-Regular officers have joined General Kaledin, who has formed a Corps, 20,000 of which are Cossacks. They have occupied Alexandrovsk and Orenburg without resistance.

The dispatch of coal to Northern Russia has ceased.

There are now two hundred enemy delegates in Petrograd. A number of Austro-German prisoners near Petrograd have been allowed to secure arms and have raided and plundered houses in the district.

FIGHTING AT PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

Fighting has occurred between a Ukrainian Lancer Regiment and the Maximalists between the stations of Bjatsk and Smolensk. Two officers and a large number of men were killed.

A SAILOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

A sailor named Enyeff has been appointed temporary Commander-in-Chief of the Petrograd district.

Enyeff is a non-commissioned officer in the Jaeger Regiment and editor of the Army and Navy, the organ of the Workmen and Peasants' Government.

Four hundred and forty-seven Constituenters have now been elected. They include 236 Social Revolutionaries and 133 Maximalists.

RUSSIAN DELEGATE'S PROTESTS.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

At the meeting of the Austro-German and Russian Delegations, held for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of prisoners, the Russian Delegate protested at the imprisonment in Germany of German-Polish and Lettish pacifists, and hoped the Austro-German Delegates were now appreciating the Russian revolutionary spirit and would protest to their Governments.

GERMANS EVACUATE WHITE RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

The Russian Delegates from Brest-Litovsk have returned to Petrograd. They state that the Germans have expressed their readiness to evacuate White Russia.

THE QUESTION OF ODESSA.

A referendum will be held at Odessa to decide whether it shall belong to Ukraine or White Russia.

RUSSIA DEMANDS LOAN OF TWO MILLION FRANCES.

LONDON, January 2nd.

A Petrograd message states that the Russians are demanding a loan of two millions of francs from Austria and Germany.

INDEPENDENCE OF FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

The Bolshevik News Agency states that the People's Commissioners have informed the Finnish Government of their willingness to recognise the political independence of the Finnish Republic.

RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 2nd.

A wireless Russian message states that M. Trozky has appointed citizen M. Litvinoff as Provisional Plenipotentiary in London, and orders the present members of the Embassy, the Military Mission and other Russian officials now in Great Britain to hand over their documents and monies to him.

CITIZEN M. KARPINSKY IS SIMILARLY APPOINTED.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The Frankfurt Colony states that the Government is taking up a half-interest in a Berlin syndicate which is being organised for the purpose of importing breadstuffs from Russia.

MR. GALSWORTHY DECLINES KNIGHTHOOD.

LONDON, January 2nd.

It is announced that Mr. John Galsworthy's name was erroneously included in the list of Knighthoods. It is understood that he declined the honour.

FRANCE'S MAN-POWER.

PARIS, January 2nd.

The dispatch of French divisions to Italy has necessitated the recall of men of fifty years of age to the colours and the withdrawal of younger exempted men from the munition workshops.

BRITISH AMBASSADORS RETIRING.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The Daily Chronicle, referring to the rumours that the Ambassadors Sir George Buchanan, Sir Francis Bertie, and Sir Cecil Spring Rice are about to resign, hopes that their successors will be appointed from outside the Diplomatic Service.

SIR SPRING RICE'S RETIREMENT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The retirement of Sir Cecil Spring Rice is officially confirmed. There will not be any change in British policy at Washington.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 31st.

The silver market is steady. The market is to be closed on New Year's Day.

THE ALLIES AND PEACE.

QUESTION OF THE FORM OF ALLIES' REPLY.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The Times Correspondent at Washington says that exchanges of views are proceeding between London, Paris and Washington regarding the form of the reply to the Austro-German terms, when presented to the Allies by the Bolsheviks.

It is not decided whether President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Clemenceau will reply; but the reply will correspond to President Wilson's utterances and will probably contain a re-statement of the war aims in the shape of an appeal to enemy peoples over the heads of their rulers.

CHANGES IN NAVY.

LONDON, January 2nd.

Admiral Sir Arthur Farguhar has retired at his own request, and Vice-Admiral Sir George Patcy has been promoted Admiral.

INTER-ALLY COUNCIL FOR WAR PURCHASE.

PARIS, January 2nd.

The Inter-Ally Council of War for Purchase and Finance has opened. It was attended by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Buckmaster, French, Italian and American representatives.

THE KING'S GREETINGS TO FRANCE.

PARIS, January 2nd.

His Majesty King George and President Poincare have exchanged New Year telegrams, in which His Majesty pays a tribute to France's magnificent courage and assures the President of his unshakable confidence in a victorious end to the great struggle.

A BERLIN FOODSTUFF SYNDICATE.

FRANKFURT, January 2nd.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDO-CHINA AND P. & O. COMPANIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—With reference to a rumour current in the Colony that an amalgamation of the interests of the P. & O. and the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., is contemplated, we are authorised by our Board of Directors to state that there is no foundation whatever for such report. We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Per Pro, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
R. SUTHERLAND,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1918.

In connection with the above it will be remembered by our readers that in our issue of October 18th, we published the following telegram from Reuter:—

"The feature of the Stock Exchange is a spurt in the Deferred shares of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, to 235, owing to rumours of a working arrangement with the P. & O. Company."

We added the following note:—
[There has been a local "boom" in Indos today, the quotation rising from \$108 to \$112.]

SUNDAY'S SERVICES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In view of the fact that next Sunday has been appointed by H.M. the King as a day to ask God's blessing on our Arms and that R.E. the Governor, H.E. the General Officer Commanding, and the Commodore have signified their intention of being present at divine service on that day, would it not be possible for the members of the two Councils and the Judges to go in procession to St. John's Cathedral in the morning? The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London, and the civic dignitaries of many provincial cities and towns attend church in state on occasion and thereby set a public example and give an official imprimatur to the service locally. It may of course be argued that the Established Church in Hongkong is not a public institution, but surely this difficulty could be overcome either by arranging a united service or by attending different places of worship in morning and evening, as the Governor, the General Officer Commanding, and the Commodore have already announced their intention of doing—Yours faithfully,

"A MAN IN THE STREET."

THE CARE AND EDUCATION OF THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN BLINDED IN THE WAR HAS REVIVED THE INTEREST OF PRACTICAL SCIENTISTS IN A DEVICE INVENTED BY DR. FOURNIER D'ALBE IN 1912 FOR ENABLING THE BLIND TO READ "BY EAR."

By magnifying certain sounds caused by light being projected from an illuminated disc upon a silencing, the ear is literally made to "hear" letters. The light form is influenced by the form of the letters, each letter creating a slight but perceptible variation in the sound. These sounds are magnified and transmitted through a telephone instrument, enable the auditory "reading program" to be received. A printed page placed over the illuminated disc and placed across the ear, spells out its distinctive sound, each letter giving which the light shines. It is claimed that by this expedient the Roentgen rays can be made to remove the significance of the letters upon the mind of the blind individual. Specialists in Melbourne whose attention has been drawn to the case of which Dr. d'Albe's invention is proposed to be of much practical value. So far, the discovery of differentiated light sounds emanating from a page of type has been regarded as more than an interesting anecdote. A more than description of Dr. d'Albe's device is included that the device could be cumbersome and expensive, and is considered extremely doubtful that the light sounds from an ordinary printed page could be magnified sufficiently to make it possible for the ear to detect the different letters with any degree of certainty. In that case it would be necessary to provide specially large and clearly defined print. It is pointed out that if this had to be done the invention would not have any advantage over the Braille system of reading, for which no apparatus except the specially printed page is required. The sound of touch is more easily developed than the sense of hearing, and as it can be practically suspended, it will, does the engineer, the type of the brain for over-estimation.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



830 per case.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



NOTHING IS MORE EMBARRASSING THAN EXTREME THINNESS.

It is the plump, well-developed man who "cuts the melons" and has the fun socially.

Scrawny, skinny people are seldom popular. We all admire fine figures. No dressmaker can hide a bony, skinny form.

You ought to test the one guaranteed reliable treatment which has "made good" for years in England, which has taken America by storm and which has been awarded a gold medal and diploma of honour at Brussels, Belgium.

Nothing in history has ever approached the marvellous success of this new treatment, which, according to report, has made more thin folks plump than all the "tonics" and ineffective medicines for fifty years.

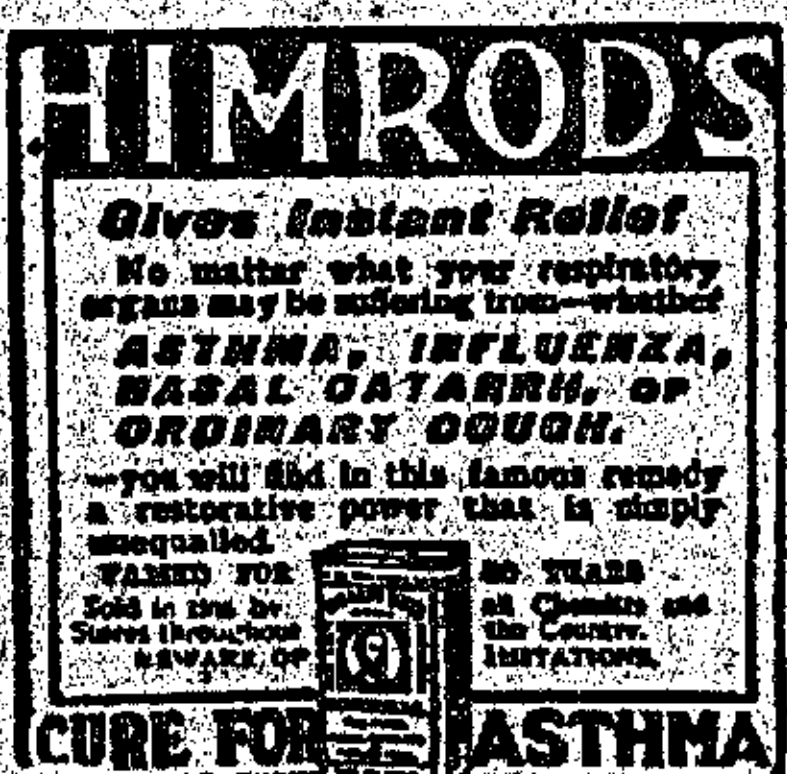
There's a reason. Plump, well formed men and women assimilate what they eat. Thin, scrawny ones do not.

This new discovery aims to supply the one thing the thin folks lack, that is the power to assimilate food.

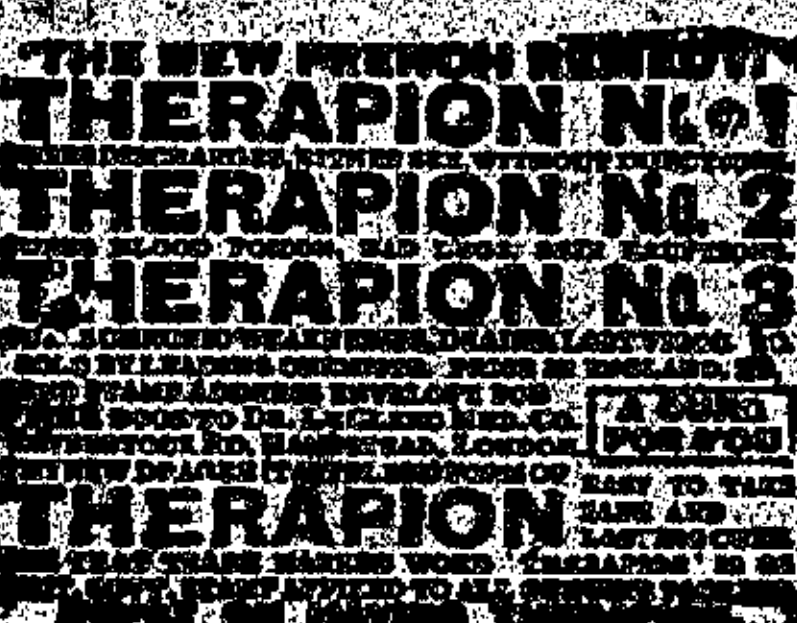
It renews the vigour, re-establishes the normal, all in nature's own way. It is not a lark to jaded nerves, but a generous upbuilder.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.
Don't worry, take SARGOL.

(57-3)



(57-1)



THE DUEL

(BY MAJOR C. C. ST. JER.)

The Battery happened to be idle on this particular morning. This was a fairly quiet part of the British front, and the Battery had been sent to it for that very reason. It was a New Army Battery, only recently out from England, and this was its first taste of war. It had already done a certain amount of shooting, with creditable results, and even its Major, a regular soldier who had been sent home from the front to command it, was beginning to feel a word of approval to it now and then.

The position it was in was a very comfortable one, it had been prepared some months before, but never used till now. The trees of an old orchard concealed the guns to perfection, a couple of dilapidated sheds and some outhouses made very good stores for ammunition and spare parts, besides providing shelter for the detachments on duty. About a couple of hundred yards away was a row of cottages in quite habitable order, where the main billets were situated. Every body was very comfortable, officers as well as men. To add to the amenities of the place, there was a village half a mile away where very decent beer could be obtained quite cheaply.

It was a fine, clear spring morning, and there being no firing to be done, everyone was busy cleaning up and improving the place, with due precautions against the only thing that impaired the delights of the position. A German "sausage-balloon" floated high in the air in the far distance, and it was necessary to avoid observation from it. It was a long way off, it seemed incredible that anyone in it could detect movement at such a range, but the Major had issued stringent orders, and was in the habit of dealing severely with anyone found the wrong side of the hedge that partially screened the Battery. The men, all inexperienced as to present-day conditions at the front—regarded the whole thing as a whim of the Major's, but they respected his orders, nevertheless. But on such a morning as this no man thought of danger.

At a few minutes before eleven a long whistle was heard, rapidly drawing nearer, and a shell burst in a field a hundred yards away. The Major jumped up from his table in the fighting-post where he had been studying his maps, and rushed out into the orchard. It was a part of Flanders where it was too wet to dig dug-outs, but he had long ago decided how to protect his men in case of hostile shelling. They were to scatter along a lane that ran towards the flanks of the Battery, as soon as the word was given, and to remain there till recalled. But was this the first round of a series directed upon the position, or just a casual shot, such as frequently arrives? It is always an anxious question to decide.

It seemed, however, before the whistle of the second round was heard, though in reality it was only three or four minutes. The shell came closer and burst on the other side of the Battery, but much nearer than the first, its splinters flicked leaves off the apple-trees that fluttered slowly to the ground. There was no room for further doubt.

The Major gave the word, and the men walked reluctantly away up the lane. It was too much like running away, in their opinion, although they realized that they could do no good by exposing themselves where they were. The Major himself returned to the fighting-post, which was sand-bagged against anything but a direct hit, and, going to the telephone, called up the Group. By this time the shells were beginning to drop uncomfortably close to the guns.

"I'm being shelled by a 5.9 howitzer Battery from somewhere in the direction of 231, sir," he reported.

"All right," came back the answer. "I'll get a plane sent up to locate it at once. Can you reply if called upon?"

"Yes, certainly, sir," replied the Major. "They'll only hit us by luck. It's the balloon observing, I think, and it's too far back to do very accurate work."

He called up the wireless operator, whose post was some little distance from the Battery, and warned him to be ready to receive calls. Then he went along to where the men were grouped, two or three hundred yards away, watching the shelling, which was certainly rather wild, showing that the observation was not good. The chief danger seemed to be that a chance shot might hit one of the guns, or cut the telephone communications of the Battery.

The Major called the men round him and explained what was to be done, making it clear that if the aeroplane called them up, they would have to man the guns. The shells were bursting all about the orchard, each with a terrific crash, followed by the vicious whirr of flying splinters. It was not an inviting prospect for unseasoned soldiers, but the cheer they gave when he had finished speaking suggested that for some obscure reason they liked it well enough. The Major returned to the fighting-post with a smile on his face.

The pilot who went up was an experienced man, and he located the offending Battery in a very short time. The shelling was still erratic when he called up, and so far no damage had been done to the guns. The Major went to the door of the fighting-post with his megaphone. "Battery, Action!" he cried. The men dashed in to the guns with a will, laying them on the German Battery with never a thought for the splinters flying about them. They realized that it was a duel, in which the vanquished would be the Battery first driven from its guns, and they set their teeth accordingly. The shot began as methodically as though they were at practice camp.

U.S. W ENAT WAR WORK.

AN EARLY AWAKENING

(BY G. IVY SANDERS.)

PHILADELPHIA

Our British experience of two years ago repeat themselves daily here. The women are quickly adopting many trades.

At a first glance of America at war I had concluded that women's war work in this country began with the "canning" (bottling) of food and ended with the knitting of comforts. But I very quickly discovered that the calling up of the men to the colours is daily necessitating the employment of large numbers of women in banks and counting-houses, on the land, and in many of the factories.

The Americans have always prided themselves that their women, unlike those of Europe, have never married their dainty fingers by heavy work. But the war has changed all that. This morning I visited a factory where over 500 women and girls have been engaged during the last two weeks upon light carpentering work. They formed but a comparatively small proportion of the large numbers of employees, but undoubtedly they represent the most intensive wedge of the more intensive employment of women in industry. The foreman of the "plant" expressed himself most ready and anxious to take as many more as he could get; and the women and girls showed the same pleasure in their work as do the war-working women in England. They experience the same exhilaration and satisfaction in "doing something" to speed victory, and it proved to be of the same tremendous value as "substitutes" for the absent men.

The call has certainly come to the women of the United States, and they are proving themselves just as willing and eager as the women of France and of Great Britain. The need, of course, is not as yet so great as with us at home. The women are not to be seen in the streets as common carriers, omnibus, or trainway-car conductors, porters, or post-women. But where they are needed—in banks, caring for the enlisted men and for their families, increasing the food supply and reducing its consumption, aiding recruiting and assisting in the production of war material—there you will find them ready in their hundreds.

I have noticed that they have begun to take charge of the lightning lifts that spring hundreds of feet upward in a few seconds, and that girls are rapidly replacing messenger boys in the city offices. The heading to the war work of the women in this country is, in very truth, a most important factor in the great part that America is playing in the present war. Conditions here in April last were very like those prevailing in England at the outbreak of hostilities. Fully two years have passed before we really began to feel the pinch of the war, and the women of the United States were called on to do their share immediately after the declaration of war. Over 1,000,000 at once enrolled for national service, despite the fact that the actual conflict had not yet begun to impart the stimulus which we feel at home.

Realize that the war is 3,000 miles away, that there are no wounded soldiers, no air-invaded towns and villages aroused by the devastating hand of the Hun. There is as yet no serious decrease of man-power. Only a faint realization of the war, and what war means in and around the countries in which it is being fought, could have produced the unity of effort which exists here today.

And, to my mind, it is that fact which makes the whole-hearted war work of the women of the United States so wonderful. Outwardly there is little display of women's war work, and certainly no show of it. But as it is in the heart of the soldier rather than in the battlefield, the reality of war lies, so it is in the hearts of the women and that the real war spirit and determination flame.

though now and then a man would stop suddenly and limp down the lane to where the medical orderly was waiting, leaving a track of blood behind him.

But the German Battery seemed equally determined. The aeroplane reported two rounds in quick succession as having fallen right among its guns, but still the shells came over; not quite so rapidly, perhaps, but near enough to be very uncomfortable. One fell into a cartridge store, setting it on fire. It looked for a moment as if the ammunition would be lost, and the Battery forced to abandon the shot in consequence. But a solid gunner (a Sussex labourer a few months ago) called a few of his chums and the party scurried casually into the burning shed, and dragged out the cart-ridges, carrying those that had been too hot to burn to a safe distance. The shelling proceeded the faster for their example.

Then at last the tide began to turn. The German shelling grew wilder. The English gunners, noticing this, even in the heat of action, cheered hoarsely. The detachments were rather short-handed by now, each of them having lost two or three men wounded by splinters. Finally, after a last salvo that fell a long way from the orchard, the German fire ceased altogether. The duel was won.

But war is a duel to the death, and still the English Battery continued to pound its adversary. The airman's observations came down regularly, the shooting, instead of being wild like that of the enemy, was excellent; every round was reaching its mark. And when the shot was over, the pilot returned to his aerodrome and rang up the Major.

"I should like to congratulate you on that shoot," he said. "You got rounds into each of his guns, and the rest were right in the Battery. I don't think he'll trouble you again."

And the wounded men, who had refused to be taken to the Dressing Station till they had heard the news, sat up on their stretchers and cheered. "Goodnight!" cried the Major. "Make all that now!" Then he lit a cigarette. "The war is ending," he said, "just as quickly in England as it is."

WOMEN OF THE ARMY.

WORKERS IN FRANCE.

(BY THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AT THE BASE IN FRANCE.

Driving rain swept the quay as the grey-painted transport came alongside, and in their turn, after men from the Homeland and Overseas had passed off by groups, a trim contingent of keenly interested girls lined up on the sodden deck. From her place among the officers who were detailed in connection with the disembarkation came forward a lady with an orange armband and some cryptic letters, denoting her as Draft Receiving Officer, round the sleeve of her heavy overcoat, and between her and the lady who had brought over the draft a few laconic sentences were exchanged. The women, wearing khaki uniform, brown hats, and serviceable brown shoes, promptly picked up the suitcases in which they were carrying their kit and belongings, swung down the gangway, and briskly formed up again in double line. There was a very brief inspection, and in a few minutes they were marching out, in face of the fierce squalls that blew round the sheds of the docks and the mud that alternated with the railway tracks.

In such manner, with only the difference of weather more or less favourable, hundreds of women for weeks past have been arriving almost daily in France. They are the companies who are forming the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—a great and notable reinforcement of British resources already, and destined to contribute a powerful addition to the gathering strength by which victory final and complete is going to be won.

The quiet arrival is entirely characteristic of the spirit and purpose of a scheme whose full meaning is far from being understood even by those who claim to know something below the surface of what is conveniently designated "the woman's movement." Women have of course belonged to the Service in the past, and the honoured names of the members of the Imperial Nursing Service appear in every Army List. But here, for the first time, are enrolled the women who are to bear their share in the labours undertaken by the Royal Engineers, the Army Service Corps, the Ordnance and the Paymaster's branches. It has been my privilege, as one of the first little party of women permitted by the War Office to go to France as Special Correspondents, to see not only what women are doing already there, but also, through the courtesy of members of the General Headquarters Staff, to be enabled to form some estimate of the even greater tasks that are opening out for them.

THE GENERAL SYSTEM.

There is no occasion to recall at any length the story of how the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has come into being, or to do more than to sketch the conditions of service. Pioneer work had been done by the Women's Legion when the Department of National Service made a special appeal for feminine labour, and had been met with a response to every call. The rather unfortunate experiment housed at St. Ermin's came to an end, the Ministry of Labour took up the task of recruiting women upon a large scale, which even yet, it would seem, is not sufficiently far-reaching if the growing calls from across the Channel are to be met. Not till one has actually seen the magnitude of the daily task by which the fighting men are fed, equipped, and supplied with all the essentials for the mighty task yet to be done can one grasp the urgent insistence of the appeal to every woman to come forward and take up her own part in it.

Now take thousands of women, young, eager, possessed of certainly the average attractions and charms of their sex, and often very much more, away from the care of good homes, and to drop them down where their work, side by side with that of men, is needed, was an enterprise that demanded very unusual qualities and perceptions. Fortunately, a woman possessed of these was at hand. She had achieved her medical degree after an exceptionally brilliant university course, and she had called to her assistance a number of women who can take up the diverse details of the organising work. The time has not yet come to speak individually of those who are responsible for the well-being and care of the thousands of women who have come or are coming to France. It must suffice here to say that the staffing, in its entirety, of the Women's Auxiliary Corps, now Chief Controller, who has her own definite status in the military administration in France, has left a great part in the world of science, and that the habit of accuracy of detail she has acquired in scientific pursuits is proving no less valuable in her new sphere.

Each large centre or district in which the members of the Women's Army are working has its Area Controller. Next in rank come the Unit Administrators, and there are also grades like those of Assistant Administrators, whose duties correspond with those of a quartermaster. The "housewife" is the equivalent of a sergeant, for no actual military titles are employed. On the other hand, the device of a circle of laurel leaves surrounding the letters W.A.A.C. and the badge of the Fleur de Lys and Tudor rose indicative of rank, as well as of the buttons, are of official issue, and their use by people not entitled to wear them would be an offence. The administrators include a number of women from the public schools and the universities, and represent a fine type of modern English womanhood.

As to the rank and file, all grades are both found and well-mixed. The admirably trained, personable is finding full scope for her defence in officers' messes, the practical cook begins to

think in terms of hundred-weights of flour and pounds of mixed spice. For the girl clerk, as will be shown later, some specialising may be required. All the women enlist for a year or the duration of the war, whichever may be the longer period, and they will get a fortnight's leave in twelve months, though there are special concessions that can be made for domestic reasons, or, in the case of a married member to meet her husband should he come home on leave from one of the other fronts. No woman having a husband serving in France is brought on here. In every way the ideas of the women's military status is fostered, and after a very few days should anyone try to assume some little frillery with her uniform, the public spirit around her soon impresses it upon her that it is not a soldierly addition. With that as the pervading influence, the new standard of surroundings is accepted willingly.

Large numbers of women are wanted to deal with the arrival and forwarding of innumerable masses of stores. Hence, in the vicinity of the Base, it has been necessary to find accommodations for them. As a result, several of the pensions and summer hotels have been requisitioned, and these have not called for great structural alterations in fitting them for the new demands. At one place, very gay and popular indeed in pre-war days, there is quite a little colony of such billets. In the sleeping apartments from two to four beds have been arranged. The salon makes a tea-restaurant hall, in the dining-room the arrangement becomes a very matter. With some coloured prints for the walls, gay tissue-paper shades for the lamps, a few vases of autumn flowers, and here and there flags of the Allies, a cheery and homelike effect is quickly created, which the girls highly appreciate.

But the women are needed also at base camps, as well as at stations on the lines of communication. In such cases they must be housed in huts, and directly these are reached you are in the typical atmosphere of this new force. There are camps, for as small a number as thirty, and there are others coming to completion that will accommodate 500. In the smallest of these centres the women are usually "signallers," which in military meaning indicates that they are concerned with the despatch of messages, telegraphic or telephonic. Two types of hut are employed—namely, the ordinary pattern with its straight walls and sloping roof, and the Nissen, which has a semi-circular form, and is usually of wood, covered with corrugated iron. The latter makes for economy of time and material in construction, but from the feminine point of view its earlier manifestations had the drawbacks of having no place on which a mirror could be fixed, did not lend itself amenable to the placing of pegs on which to hang clothes, and sent everyone out into the centre way between the cot and the door to dress. But the Chief Controller, looking at the sympathies of the Royal Engineers over such veritable problems as these, and in result some remarkable evolutions have been brought about that have modified all these objections. After actual experience of having slept in a Nissen hut, one can say that they are warm, airy, and comfortable.

LIFE IN CAMPS.

Of course, the dormitory system has been a necessity, and in every way could hundreds and even thousands of women be accommodated. But in all cases there is excellent privacy in the "absolution block"—the "Absolution Department," as a Sergeant R.E. was wont to describe it—in the bath and dressing cubicles. Each girl has a camp bed and good mattress, with four Army blankets. Sheets are a luxury that cannot be permitted on account of laundry limitations.

Individual tastes for pretty surroundings soon assert themselves, and the different huts, holding from eight to sixteen beds each, may come out in rivalry as to window curtains or the creation of friezes of picture postcards. The room, has only bare tables and benches, and is perhaps the most barrack-like hut of all, but the sitting-room hut, with its stove, folding chairs, writing tables, books, magazines, and gewgaws, is of much more homelike character.

Each camp has its due complement of cooks. Army rations are drawn by the assistant administrator, and naturally must depend upon her as to the use made of them. In the diet-sheet of a particular camp breakfast always includes either fried bacon, boiled ham, rice, or mince, in addition to the tea, bread and butter, and preserves. Dinner always has either roast or boiled beef or a savoury stew, with bread or rice puddings, stewed fruit, or baked apples, while supper presents various possibilities in soup, Welsh rabbit, cheese, or tasty dishes with tea. All the groceries supplied are of Army standard qualities, and good bread, much whiter than at home, and sufficient sugar are regularly available. Routine orders are reduced to a minimum, though those due to local circumstances may sometimes sound quaintly. There is one very large camp which is a prominently displayed notice given. The practice of climbing over, or through railway trucks and of crossing railway lines is undesirable, as it hinders French shunting operations, and must be discontinued.

HOURS OF RECREATION.

If military discipline enters into work and surroundings it can be relaxed over recreation, and then, indeed, there are all sorts of reasons for it. To be invited to a camp dance or concert is a privilege to be coveted, for it is on these occasions that the men friends, newly made at work or on the chums and sweethearts of peace time, can be asked. Refreshments have to be provided, and the preceding evenings witness much planning of ways and means. (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE LEAVE TRAIN.

(BY JAMES DOUGLAS.)

In London there is a grim, grey hotel in which, every night and every morning, there are little grim, grey agonies. It stands beside a great railway station, out of which the Leave Train for France steams every morning at a most ungodly hour. It is the half-way house to France. Officers sleep there on the night before they complete their leave. Their wives and mothers and fathers often accompany them. If you sit down in the vestibule at eleven o'clock, you will see many a drab little tragedy before midnight. The last day of leave is a concentrated misery for all concerned. It is packed tight with anxiety and anæsthetics. There is lunch at a restaurant. There is a matinee. There is tea at the hotel, at the suburban home. There is dinner somewhere or other. There is a review. Then the dry-eyed wife or sweet, or parent arrives at the grim, grey hotel with the beloved one and tries to forget the shadow that has been lengthening for ten days. In the dreadful vestibule of this dreadful hotel hardly a word is spoken. Grey-faced women sit listlessly for a while, and say nothing to their silent men. They drink their lemon squash or their hot milk and seek a sleepless night. Heavenly how many mothers and fathers have started through a sleepless night in these dreary bedrooms. The place is haunted by the ghosts of war.

When you stay there for a night you are lucky if there is a key for your bed. Most subterranean have a habit of going to France with their bedroom keys in their pocket. There are whole floors without a key. There are few hotels so tragical as this. It is a railway platform, rather than an inn. Some of the young officers come in with their old folks, and they try hard to look indifferent and unmoved. But they are not indifferent or unmoved. They and their old folks are weary with the effort to keep up their last gasp, their best and they are at their last gasp. There is a gloomy resignation on their faces. The last laugh has been laughed. The last smile has been smiled. The feverish vivacity has faded away and in its place there is only a dull sadness. The tired eyes have lost the power to transmit or receive impression. The brain can no longer think. There is nothing left to do but breathe and on until the agony is over. The boy sits smoking his cigarette in a bitter silence. What can he say? What can be said to him? All that can be said has been said over and over again. There is an end of sorrow. Sorrow itself is well tired out. Grief is almost dead of grieving.

Perhaps these phantoms who ask for their keys and disappear in the lift have got over the worst of their grief. But the last dreadful night has come. They have already in imagination parted a thousand times. They have drunk the dregs of farewell. They are numb with hours upon hours of secret brooding over the mystery of fate. They have fought hard to keep the furies at bay. They have tried all the stratagems, and devices of love that long to frustrate reality and to baffle fate. They have forced the pace day after day so as to give the bleeding heart no time to bleed and the miserable mind no time to think. They are very ordinary folk. They are not too rich or too poor. But many an old face in this house of tearless tears is beautiful with pale grief. I pity the smooth-faced boys who look so haggardly solemn. I pity them exceedingly. Many of them will come back no more. But I pity even more the grey-faced mothers with their hungry eyes. For three years the grey-faced mothers have sorrowed in this grim, grey hotel, and it is only one out of hundreds in this stricken Europe of ours. All over Europe the same mother is sorrowing for the same son, for there is only one mother and only one son.

In this grim hotel there is a grim, grey breakfast every morning. There is no need to order it. It is there every morning. It is eaten every morning by the same silent boys and the same silent men and the same silent mothers and fathers and wives. Tea, bacon and eggs. That is all. It is a horrible meal. Every mouthful sticks in the throat. Three-and-sixpence worth of anguish! Then comes the surprise agony of the railway platform. The Leave Train for France is described. It is the culmination of dreary misery. But our women are proud. There is never a sob or a tear. There are twisted smiles, sidelong looks of yearning, foolishly irrelevant remarks, and the black blackness. This Gehennae goes on day after day all over Europe. No evening years to morning but some heavy breaks. The Leave Train makes one hate war.

and means. It does not always happen as in one authentic instance when the sergeant of an Australian camp near by came to the girl dance. There he, O.G.A., gallant in all senses, arrived bringing two enormous pans of bathlike dimensions filled with a wonderful fruit salad, the composition of which was one of their special sources of pride. Nowhere may you see better or more animated dancing enjoyed with a zeal that is good to watch, while in an interval some sweet-voiced girl sings a "O'Grady Ballad." Perhaps too a "O'Grady Drill" will be done in which no order has to be obeyed unless it is given in that worthy's name. Hence, when a dapper little figure, in her khaki, ranges the men before her and calls "O'Grady says 'Eyes front!'" "O'Grady says 'Form fours! Mark time!'" there will be roars of laughter as crestfallen corporals and surprised sergeants have to fall out for having failed to observe that the last command was not to be followed. With some paper masks, some simple disguises, there is no end to the fun of an evening, and perhaps ingenuit has never gone further than the evolution of the costumes for a troop of Pierrots in a lonely and isolated little camp from the brown and yellow cotton coverings of artillery screens. Very rightly, indeed, in this recreative side encouraged and helped by the unit administrators, an aspect of camp life that is quite indispensable.

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[1467]

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O. H. BITTIE, Freight and Passenger Agent, P.O. Box 11, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED OR ON ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM	AMOY	6th Jan.	9th Jan.	JAVA
TJILATJAP	JAVA & MACASSAR	10th Jan.	15th Jan.	KOBE
TJIKINI	JAVA	15th Jan.	20th Jan.	SHANGHAI

• Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

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OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN" 15th January.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

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"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

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"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to sail.

To SAN FRANCISCO

"VONDEL"	10,000	9th Jan.
"ORANJE"	8,000	23rd Jan.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	10,000	6th Feb.

To SINGAPORE and JAYA

"OPHIR"	8,000	6th Jan.
"PRINSES JULIANA"	14,000	15th Jan.
"WILIS"	8,000	20th Jan.
"REMBRANDT"	10,000	9th Feb.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

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Agents.

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ENGINES

TAIKOO DOCK

BOILERS

MOTORS.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RELYEY & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Jan, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Jan, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 8th Jan., at Noon.
"HAIYAN" ... Capt. A. B. Higgins ... TUESDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

On above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified cargo.

For Freight or passage apply to
DAVID BARNON & CO., LTD.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Consenting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	10th Jan	10th Jan	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave From about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & I PEARCE, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within the days of the Steamers' arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PAREL,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE: INABA MARU (Capt. Higo) 12,500 Tons, Jan. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGABAKI KOBE and SAKI MARU (Capt. Yoshikawa) 12,500 Tons, Jan. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA: ATSUBA MARU (Capt. Inadzu) 16,000 Tons, Jan. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA: BOMBAY MARU (Capt. Tsuruga) 8,000 Tons, Jan.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

For Freight Information, apply to
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24, MOJI MARU.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI, 4th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT, 10th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED, 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT, 9th Feb.
FEELSIA MARU	9,000	FRI, 23rd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT, 6th Mar.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Feelsia Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the OCEANIC PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agents,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

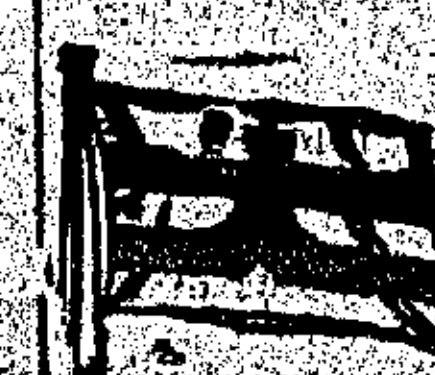
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agents,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, HONOLULU, HAWAII, KONA, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 12th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 6th Jan., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON TEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

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